

THREE DIMENSIONAL SQUARE TOOL

Field of the Invention

1 The present invention relates to devices for aligning at least two workpieces at
2 right angles. In particular, the present invention relates to a squaring tool which permits
3 the user to use the device as a template to position at least two workpieces at a right
4 angle to each other without limitations on the length or width of the workpiece and
5 without obstructions on the device which would prevent use of the device for the
6 positioning of an outside corner or an inside corner.

Background of the Invention

7 In woodworking and other endeavors, it is frequently necessary to align two
8 workpieces at right angles to one another. For example, in building drawers for
9 furniture, it is extremely important that a square or 90 degree relationship be achieved
10 between the pieces of wood forming the sides and back of the drawer to prevent the
11 drawer from binding in its holder within the piece of furniture. One of the particular
12 difficulties in bringing into square two workpieces is that often more than two
13 dimensions must be maintained in alignment for proper configuration of the workpieces.
14 For example, in building a drawer and positioning the back of the drawer and one of the
15 side rails into a 90 degree alignment, there are devices which will allow the user to
16 examine and achieve a 90 degree angle between the back and the sidewall, however,
17 with these devices, the bottom edges of the back wall and sidewall must separately be
18 made flush with each other as the typical right angle square does not provide a base
19 upon which the bottom edges of the drawer back and drawer sidewall may be seated
20

1 during the 90 degree alignment of the back and sidewall.

2 Another limitation that is common with workpiece alignment tools is evidenced in
3 a device such as that shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,855,073 to Boelling. The device of
4 Boelling has both front and rear sidewalls extending from a generally L-shaped base
5 member. In addition, the device of Boelling has the ends of the sidewalls and the ends
6 of the base member obstructed by a flange spanning from one sidewall to the other
7 sidewall. This flange obstructs the ends of centrally positioned stem 20 (Fig. 1) and
8 prevents situating workpieces which are longer than stem 20 on the inside of the device
9 so that the bottoms of the workpieces might be aligned by contact with stem 20.

10 Another example of devices having obstructions which can interfere with the
11 alignment of two workpieces can be found in U.S. Patent No. 5,312,078 to Marsh. The
12 device of Marsh, while intended to secure corners during shipping, might be considered
13 as a device which could be used to align two workpieces along the insides of arm
14 members 22', 23' (Fig. 6 of Marsh). However, the device of Marsh contains strut
15 member 46', 47' on the inside surface which would hold the workpieces away from arm
16 members 22', 23' and allow the ends of the workpieces to pivot on strut members 46',
17 47' thus inhibiting proper alignment of the workpieces. Similarly, the device of Marsh
18 contains obstructions on the outside edge which would prevent the use of the outside of
19 Marsh for alignment of workpieces.

20 Yet another device for squaring can be seen in U.S. Patent No. 4,805,315 to
21 Nesbitt. The device of Nesbitt is a frame-like device having no base member upon
22 which the bottom edge of a workpiece could be rested to ensure that the bottom edges

1 of the workpieces are in flush alignment. Further, the device of Nesbitt only allows the
2 outside of members 10, 12 and 30 to be used in supporting workpieces in position.
3 Attempts to use the inside perimeter of Nesbitt is confronted with closed off ends of
4 every angle.

5 Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a workpiece squaring
6 tool which can operate in three dimensions by producing a 90 degree alignment
7 between workpieces and providing flush alignment of the bottom edges of the
8 workpieces.

9 It is another object of the present invention to provide a workpiece squaring tool
10 which has ends which are unobstructed and, therefore, can accommodate workpieces
11 of any length.

12 It is another object of the present invention to provide a workpiece squaring tool
13 which has sidewalls which are spaced apart at their ends which are adjacent to one
14 another to accommodate the exuding of a bead of glue from the joint and, thereby,
15 avoid spreading the glue on the finished surfaces of the workpiece.

16 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a workpiece squaring
17 tool which allows simple and easy clamping of workpieces in precise, angular
18 relationships.

19 Still another object of the present invention is to provide a workpiece squaring
20 device which has multiple working surfaces to allow the use of the squaring tool on the
21 inside of the corner or the outside of the corner of two workpieces which are being
22 aligned at a right angle.

Summary of the Invention

The above objects and more are accomplished in a squaring tool which provides a generally L-shaped base member having unobstructed leg ends and an unobstructed front edge and having attached to the back edge of the base member first and second sidewalls which also are unobstructed at their ends and which are spaced apart from each other by a void, the void permitting excess glue to be squeezed out of a joint between two workpieces being assembled in the tool and also to permit the points of two beveled edges to reside when beveled edges, such as a picture frame, are being assembled.

The foregoing and other objects are intended to be illustrative of the invention and are not meant in a limiting sense. Many possible embodiments of the invention may be made and will be readily evident upon a study of the following specification and accompanying drawings comprising a part thereof. Various features and subcombinations of invention may be employed without reference to other features and subcombinations. Other objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein is set forth by way of illustration and example, an embodiment of this invention.

Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention, illustrative of the best modes in which the applicant has contemplated applying the principles, are set forth in the following description and are shown in the drawings and are particularly and distinctly pointed out and set forth in the appended claims.

Fig. 1 is a bottom and outside perspective view of the base and sidewalls of the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows the outside sidewall surfaces of the present invention being used to clamp together two workpieces against the sidewalls of the invention to produce a 90 degree angle;

Fig. 3 shows the use of the inside sidewalls of the present invention to secure two workpieces to the inside of the device to produce a 90 degree angle between the two workpieces and using the base member of the present invention to ensure a flush relationship between the bottom edges of the two workpieces.

Fig. 4 shows the use of the invention shown in Fig. 4 from the outside and with the device inverted and showing the spacing between the sidewalls of the invention to allow the escape of glue and/or insertion of a pointed edge of one of the workpieces;

1 Fig. 5 shows the use of the base member to support two workpieces being joined
2 together at a mitered corner and showing the insertion of the outside point of the
3 mitered corner into the void between the sidewalls of the present invention; and

4 Fig. 6 shows the use of the present invention as shown in Fig. 5 from an outside
5 and inverted perspective.

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Description of the Preferred Embodiment

As required, detailed embodiments of the present inventions are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention, which may be embodied in various forms. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for the claims and as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention in virtually any appropriately detailed structure.

Referring to Fig. 1, squaring tool 10 is shown in a bottom and outside perspective view. Squaring tool 10 is comprised of base member 12 which is a flat, generally L-shaped base piece and to which first sidewall 14 and second sidewall 16 are connected. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, first sidewall 14 and second sidewall 16 are integrally formed with base member 12. Legs 18 and 20 of base member 12 extend away from their junction and terminate in leg ends 22, 24. Leg ends 22, 24 will be more particularly described hereinafter. Similarly, first sidewall 14 and second sidewall 16, which are connected to base member 12 along back edge 26, 28 of base member 12, extend outwardly toward leg ends 22, 24 where first sidewall 14 terminates at first sidewall end 30 and second sidewall 16 terminates at second sidewall end 32. At the opposite end from sidewall ends 30, 32 of sidewalls 14, 16 is void 34 which spaces apart first sidewall 14 from second sidewall 16. Base member 12 and first sidewall 14 and second sidewall 16 are further equipped with securing voids 36

1 which may be used by the user to secure squaring tool 10 to workpieces through the
2 use of screws or nails. The outside surfaces of sidewalls 14, 16 have, in a preferred
3 embodiment been machine milled to provide an outside 90° angle having a precision of
4 plus or minus 0.0002 of an inch.

5 Referring now to Fig. 2, the use and operation of the present invention will be
6 described. In Fig. 2, the present invention is used to align a first workpiece 40 and a
7 second workpiece 42 in a right angle alignment. Those skilled in the art will appreciate
8 that the outside of squaring tool 10 has been used so that end 44 of workpiece 40 can
9 extend beyond workpiece 42 without interfering with the square or 90 degree alignment
10 between workpiece 40 and workpiece 42. It further can be appreciated in Fig. 2 that to
11 secure workpieces to tool 10, clamps 46a, 46b can be quickly and easily used to hold
12 workpieces in place against squaring tool 10.

13 Referring now to Fig. 3, the use of the inside of first sidewall 14 and second
14 sidewall 16 to achieve 90 degree alignment between workpieces is shown. It will be
15 appreciated by those skilled in the art that use of the inside face of first sidewall 14 and
16 second sidewall 16 is used where a flush, outside edge 48 is desired between
17 workpieces 40, 42. In Fig. 3 as in Fig. 2, it can be appreciated that workpieces which
18 extend past leg ends 22, 24 and sidewall ends 30, 32 are easily accommodated by tool
19 10 as there is no obstruction of leg ends 22, 24 or sidewall end 30, 32 as there is with
20 other such devices. Again, as shown in Fig. 3 when it is wished to avoid marring the
21 surface of a workpiece, clamps 46a, 46b may be used to secure workpieces 40, 42 to
22 tool 10 as an alternative to driving screws through voids 36 (Fig. 1) to secure

1 workpieces 40, 42.

2 Referring now to Fig. 4, the application of squaring tool 10 which was previously
3 described in Fig. 3 is again shown in Fig. 4, however, this view being from the outside of
4 the device and with the device and workpieces inverted. It will be appreciated that flush
5 outside edge 48 (Fig. 3) of workpieces 40, 42 presents an edge 50 of workpiece 40 as
6 the outermost extending portion of workpieces 40, 42. In many conventional squaring
7 devices which are not provided with a void 34, edge 50 of the workpieces is butted
8 against the inside corner of the squaring device and can prevent full and secure contact
9 between workpiece 40 and sidewall 16 and workpiece 42 and sidewall 14. The spacing
10 apart of sidewalls 16, 14 through the use of void 34 allows a pointed edge 50 to be
11 accommodated and prevents interference with proper alignment of workpieces 40, 42
12 against sidewalls 14, 16.

13 Referring now to Fig. 5, tool 10 is shown being used to assemble workpieces 40,
14 42. In this instance the workpieces are being assembled with a mitered joint between
15 workpieces 40, 42. In Fig. 5, the importance of void 34 is again demonstrated as void
16 34 is able to accommodate the point 52 of mitered joint 54 without interfering with
17 complete contact between workpieces 40, 42 and sidewalls 14, 16. Those skilled in the
18 art will appreciate that in the use of tool 10 that base member 12 is used to provide a
19 flush surface between workpieces 40, 42.

20 Referring now to Fig. 6, the application shown in Fig. 5 of tool 10 to a mitered
21 joint between workpieces 40, 42 is shown from the outside and with the tool and
22 workpieces inverted. Once again, it can be appreciated that though the ends of

1 workpieces 40, 42 extend well beyond leg end 22, 24 of base member 12, that no
2 obstruction is present to prevent the use of tool 10 to assemble workpieces of greater
3 length than the length of tool 10 itself. Another important utility of void 34 is to permit
4 glue to escape which is exuded from a joint such as mitered joint 54. In squaring tools
5 which have a joined corner between sidewalls 14, 16, the exuded glue from the
6 compression of workpieces 40, 42 along joint 54 will be pressed outwardly along
7 sidewalls 14, 16. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that while many edges
8 of joint 54 are accessible and the glue could be wiped clean of the workpieces before
9 the glue set, that the corner in a device having sidewalls 14, 16 which are joined
10 together would not be able to be reached for removal. In such a case, the glue would
11 hardened and the user would need to resort to a method of abrasion to clean the glue
12 from the finished surface of the workpieces.

13 In the foregoing description, certain terms have been used for brevity, clearness
14 and understanding; but no unnecessary limitations are to be implied therefrom beyond
15 the requirements of the prior art, because such terms are used for descriptive purposes
16 and are intended to be broadly construed. Moreover, the description and illustration of
17 the inventions is by way of example, and the scope of the inventions is not limited to the
18 exact details shown or described. Certain changes may be made in embodying the
19 above invention, and in the construction thereof, without departing from the spirit and
20 scope of the invention. It is intended that all matter contained in the above description
21 and shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not
22 meant in a limiting sense.

1 Having now described the features, discoveries and principles of the invention,
2 the manner in which the inventive squaring tool is constructed and used, the
3 characteristics of the construction, and advantageous, new and useful results obtained;
4 the new and useful structures, devices, elements, arrangements, parts and
5 combinations, are set forth in the appended claims.

6 It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of
7 the generic and specific features of the invention herein described, and all statements
8 of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall
9 therebetween.

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